



Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy

Agency Performance Report

State Fiscal Year 2015





Introduction

The Agency Performance Report for the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy is published in accordance with the Accountable Government Act. The information provided illustrates accountability to stakeholders and citizens. The report is indicative of the agency's progress in achieving goals consistent with the enterprise strategic plan, the agency strategic plan and agency performance plan.

Major accomplishments for SFY15 included maintaining a significant reduction in the occurrence of meth labs. At this time forecasts indicate the state has less than 130 lab seizure incidents for calendar year 2015, down dramatically from a high of over 1500 in 2004. Use of electronic pseudoephedrine tracking has resulted in the blocking of more than 118,000 illegal pseudoephedrine purchases, averting countless meth labs, as well as a drop in reports of opioid overdose deaths.

While there has been a substantial reduction in the number of meth labs, law enforcement reports that drug trafficking organizations are responsible for smuggling large amounts of meth into and through the state. Law enforcement investigation and interdiction efforts have yielded an increased amount of this dangerous drug taken off the street, with over 78,000 grams being seized last year.

Meth continues to be a driver of prison admissions in Iowa. Last year 477 people were sent to Iowa prison for meth related offences. However, the overall rate of drug related prison admissions fell slightly, continuing a downward trend. Several factors contribute to this decrease, such as enhanced use of drug and mental health courts as well as community based corrections that divert non-violent offenders from prison into treatment and re-entry programs.

Prescription drug abuse, in particular the abuse of opioids, has been a persistent challenge for the State and Nation. In addition to recently implemented data sharing agreements with surrounding states to allow the secure exchange of Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) information to combat the diversion and abuse of controlled prescription medicines, a slow but steady increase in utilization of the PMP continued among health care professionals. Also to combat medicine abuse, the most frequently prescribed painkiller—hydrocodone—was reclassified at the federal level to require more prescriber oversight of those prescriptions, and Take Back options were expanded to make it easier for patients to safely dispose of their unused medicines.

Overall, national surveys depict Iowa as having a relatively low rate of drug abuse compared with other states. This is due to the hard work and diligence of families, elected officials, prevention experts and many other stakeholders. While a reason for optimism and pride, we cannot let this ranking mask the fact that Iowa has emerging threats and challenges to face.

Iowa ODCP coordinates efforts to respond to these challenges in the annual Iowa Drug Control Strategy. We invite all Iowans to join in effectively executing this strategy.

Sincerely,

Steven F. Lukan, Director



Agency Overview

Vision

The vision of the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy is to empower Iowa citizens, organizations, and policy makers to cultivate safe and drug-free communities.

Mission

The mission of the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy is to serve as a leader and a catalyst for improving the health and safety of all Iowans by promoting strategic approaches and collaboration to reduce drug use and related crime.

Guiding Principles

- Accountability
- Collaboration
- Coordination
- Effectiveness
- Integrity
- Service
- Efficiency
- Fairness
- Honesty
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Trustworthiness

ODCP Core Functions

The primary obligation of ODCP, its staff and program stakeholders is to serve the public. As such, ODCP and its associates shall operate professionally, truthfully, fairly and with integrity and accountability to uphold the public trust. ODCP administers federal grant funds in a highly credible, fundamentally fair, and transparent manner. The agency also takes a leadership role in alerting the public to important substance abuse and drug trafficking issues, and is a reliable information source for policy makers.

Key Services, Products, and Activities

- Coordination of policies, programs and resources involving state, federal and local agencies to strategically address substance abuse in Iowa.
- Procurement and administration of federal grant program funding and other resources to strengthen local and state drug enforcement and treatment efforts focusing primarily on criminal offenders in Iowa, and to enhance substance abuse prevention efforts at the community level.
- Public Policy & Education (educate the public about emerging substance abuse issues, and advise elected officials on policy matters, propose legislative changes to address current and emerging threats.)

Agency Customers and Stakeholders

The Drug Policy Coordinator and the Office of Drug Control Policy strive to improve the health and safety of all Iowans by working with several organizations and state agencies to initiate and coordinate policies and programs that address the complexities of substance abuse and drug trafficking.

Delivery Mechanisms Used to Provide Services and Products to Customers

Through a comprehensive website, we also provide customer access to major services, such as the annual Iowa Drug Control Strategy, Strategic Plan, Agency Performance Plan, grant application opportunities, drug-free workplace programing, the Iowa Substance Abuse Information Center, Drug Endangered Children teams and other resources. These services are found on the ODCP website at www.iowa.gov/odcp.

Organizational Structure, Number of Staff, Location, and Budget

The Office of Drug Control Policy is a department within the executive branch of State Government. The agency is established in Iowa Code Chapter 80E. The Coordinator directs the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy; coordinates and monitors all statewide counter-drug efforts, substance abuse treatment grants and programs, and substance abuse prevention and education programs; and engages in other related activities involving the Departments of public safety, corrections, education, public health and human services. The coordinator assists in the development of local and community strategies to fight substance abuse, including law enforcement, education, and treatment activities. The Drug Policy Advisory Council, established by Iowa Code Chapter 80E, is responsible for making policy recommendations to the appropriate departments concerning the administration, development, and coordination of programs related to substance abuse education, prevention, treatment and enforcement.

The Office of Drug Control Policy is located in the Oran Pape State Office Building at 215 E 7th St, Des Moines, IA 50319. ODCP has four full-time employees. The agency operating budget is \$241,000. Non-general fund revenues included \$153,266 in collected fees/fines, \$2,682,953 in federal grant expenditures, and \$12,418 in interest earnings.



Key Result

Core Function

Name: Advocacy

Description: Enhance coordination and provide leadership and education to improve Iowa's response to drug use and related crime.

Why we are doing this: The challenge of substance abuse does not stand still. New generations of citizens, particularly young Iowans, continually come of age regarding their susceptibility to substance abuse. At the same time, new and old addictive drugs are evolving, as are their methods of consumption.

Alcohol remains the most-abused mind-altering addictive substance in Iowa. By many accounts, the misuse of medicines is Iowa's fastest-growing form of substance abuse. Somewhat related to the abuse of prescription pain relievers is a rise in heroin use. Synthetic drugs, such as "K2" and "Bath Salts," are some of the newer drugs of abuse on the scene, at a time when crack and cocaine use have declined. Meanwhile, marijuana is being found in Iowa in newer forms that are more potent than ever.

While making great strides to reduce methamphetamine production in Iowa, meth trafficking and use continues at relatively high levels. Meth presents a range of public safety threats, but meth lab reductions in recent years have helped to limit dangers from toxins, explosions and fires. On the other hand, meth is a very addictive drug and the appetite for it remains strong. Most of the meth consumed here is smuggled into Iowa from southwestern states and Mexico.

What we're doing to achieve results: ODCP works comprehensively with several stakeholder organizations to: prevent substance abuse, get help for those who need treatment, and enforce drug laws to preserve public safety. Many efforts are all-encompassing, while others strategically focus on a specific emerging drug threat.

One example of a broad-based ODCP initiative is the Iowa Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (DEC). This project promotes community collaboration to protect young children who might otherwise become victims of illegal drug activity.

To enforce Iowa's methamphetamine laws, ODCP supports 19 multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces around the State. To detect and deter illegal over-the-limit purchases of products used to make methamphetamine, ODCP supported enactment of Iowa's Pseudoephedrine Control Act of 2005 to place effective controls on meth's main ingredient, pseudoephedrine. ODCP has advocated for penalties involving other precursors intended for the manufacture of illegal drugs too. Additionally, ODCP administers Iowa's Pseudoephedrine Tracking System (PTS). The PTS further enhances the ODCP-supported Pseudoephedrine Control Act and other legislative efforts, combined with education and enforcement to help reduce reported meth lab incidents approximately 88%, from 1,500 in 2004 to 174

in 2014. Iowa has gone from recording the 3rd highest number of meth labs among all states in 2004 to ranking 15th in 2014. ODCP also supports education and treatment programs aimed at reducing demand for meth.

ODCP initiates and participates in educational efforts to raise awareness of and reduce medicine abuse. Health care providers are among ODCP's many partners in this quest. Over the last five years, Iowans have participated in community "Take Back" events to safely dispose of nearly 30 tons of unused medicines, to prevent prescription drug diversion and abuse. ODCP continues to work with local coalitions, law enforcement agencies, pharmacies and others to provide expanded community "Take Back" options on an ongoing basis.

Our agency has also supported legislative and administrative enhancements to Iowa's Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP), a tool that can deter medicine diversion and abuse. Because some who become addicted to prescription pain relievers go on to use heroin, reducing medicine abuse can also help prevent heroin use.

To protect Iowans from elusive synthetic drugs, ODCP has supported legislative changes to outlaw several dozen new synthetic cannabinoid and synthetic cathinone compounds. Education also continues to inform young Iowans of the hazards associated with synthetic drugs. In some cases, because of the fast-changing varieties of synthetic drugs, legal does not mean safe to use. Limited data from health care and law enforcement officials indicate the prevalence of synthetic drugs in Iowa, including the number of young Iowans requiring treatment in hospital emergency departments, is on the decline.

ODCP works with community organizations, educators, media and others through community listening posts, public presentations, and special programs to educate Iowa youth and parents on new challenges involving Iowa's most used addictive and illicit drug, marijuana. Average concentrations of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, have risen three-fold over the last 20 years to almost 12% in the U.S. and higher in some areas of the country. While some discuss changing laws, newer and even more powerful forms of marijuana products are being brought into Iowa for sale and use. Marijuana waxes, hash oils and marijuana-infused food products reportedly contain THC levels as high as 80-90%.



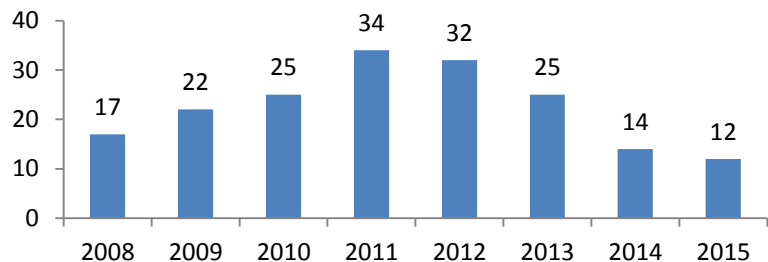
Results

Performance Measure: State Rank in overall rate of meth use

Performance Goal/Target:

- Goal/Target for state rate of meth use is 10/51
- Reduce the incidence of clandestine meth lab sites by 50%

Iowa Meth Lab Incidents Monthly Averages



What was achieved: 2006 was the first full year of pseudoephedrine control (SF169 was signed into law on 03/22/05, effective 05/21/05. Year to date data for 2015 indicate a significant drop to less than 12 incidents monthly, a 90% reduction from 125 incidents monthly in 2004.

Data Sources: Department of Public Safety, Division of Narcotics Enforcement

Resources: Local program match \$1,054,150 and federal grant funds \$4,328,372

Key Result

Core Function

Name: Community Coordination and Development

Description: Improve the ability of state and local government, and private partners to enforce drug laws and provide substance abuse prevention and treatment services.

Why we are doing this: Illegal drug trafficking and substance abuse involve many factors, and know no boundaries. As such, successful responses require collaborative approaches. As issues warrant, ODCP coordinates on drug control strategies with a variety of partners that include: individual citizens, community organizations, private businesses, plus local, state and federal government agencies.

ODCP has three primary purpose areas that are intertwined: coordination of effort, policy advisement and program development. Related to these purpose areas, ODCP seeks to leverage and prioritize

limited resources that support evidence-based practices and promising approaches to address critical drug control needs in Iowa.

What we're doing to achieve results: ODCP works with the State's Drug Policy Advisory Council and many others on program development, notably through administration of multiple federal grants that support drug prevention, treatment and enforcement projects.

Iowa's multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, supported by the ODCP-administered Byrne Justice Assistance Grant, provide public protection services in two-thirds of the State's counties. During FY 2015, these units seized 1,562 kilograms of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, marijuana and synthetic drugs. They also disrupted 356 drug trafficking organizations, removed 915 firearms from alleged drug dealers and gang members, and referred 321 drug endangered children for protective services.

The Iowa Alliance for Drug Endangered Children initiative, with ODCP's support, helps organize and train community leaders to better protect very young Iowans who may otherwise become victims of neglect or abuse. The Iowa Department of Human Services reports drug-related child abuse cases, involving children testing positive for drugs and in the presence of meth production, remained relatively stable at 1,044 in FY 2014.

Additionally, ODCP has supported community drug and crime prevention activities, medicine abuse reduction projects, media awareness campaigns and public presentations to assist in reducing illegal drug use.

To reduce the diversion and abuse of prescription drugs, ODCP has been working with others to promote expanded opportunities for Iowans to properly dispose of unused medicines. More than 100 communities participate in the National Prescription Drug "Take Back" program, in which local, state and federal law enforcement agencies partner twice a year with pharmacies and local coalitions, netting almost 30 tons of unused medicines over the last five years. Some pharmacies now offer ongoing "Take Back" options, as permitted under federal law, and about 50 local law enforcement agencies have installed permanent Take Back drop-off boxes to assist with the goal of cleaning out medicine cabinets for better health.

ODCP has partnered with the Department of Corrections (DOC) on a federal Drug Court Enhancement grant that supports mental health services for dual diagnosis offenders participating in nine drug courts in six of Iowa's Judicial Districts. The demonstration project provides three years of mental health service and includes an outcomes evaluation to determine the effectiveness of addressing mental health issues for this population in a drug court setting.

The Office of Drug Control Policy and the Department of Corrections also worked together to secure a federal Second Chance grant, for implementation of a statewide offender reentry program. As a result, Iowa will receive \$3 million over three years to improve the state's infrastructure, train criminal justice practitioners, and implementing evidence based practices with the overall goal of reducing offender recidivism by 30% over five years.

ODCP also was successful partnering with the Department of Public Safety to obtain two years of a federal COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program grant, and with the Iowa Alliance of Coalitions for Change to receive a multi-year federal Drug-Free Communities support program grant.

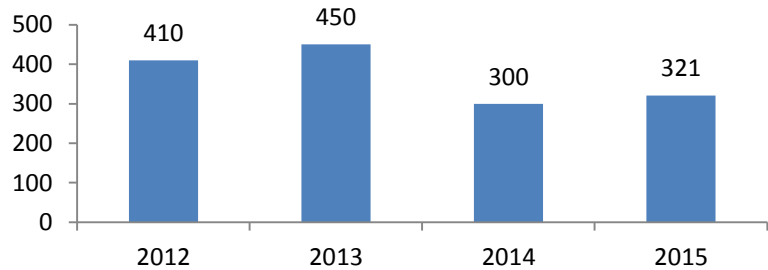
Results

Performance Measure: Percent of Iowa Counties Receiving Services from ODCP

Performance Goal/Target:

- Goal/Target for the state is 70%
- Indicate number of drug endangered children referred to DHS services by drug task forces

Iowa Drug Endangered Children *Referred by Drug Task Forces*



What was achieved: Drug Endangered Children are often referred for services by officers working on drug task forces. Working in collaboration with DHS and medical professionals, these children receive much needed services. Drug Task Forces cover 64% of Iowa counties.

Data Sources: ODCP

Resources: Federal grant funds \$1,588,641



Agency Performance Plan Results

FY 2015

Name of Agency: Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy			
Agency Mission: To serve as a leader and a catalyst for improving the health and safety of all Iowans by promoting strategic approaches and collaboration to reduce drug use and related crime.			
Core Function: Advocacy			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. National Rank of Illicit Drug Use in the Past 30 Days	50/51 2 nd lowest	50/51 2 nd lowest	What Occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic coordination and leadership to improve Iowa's prevention/treatment/enforcement response to drug use and related crime• Enactment of legislation outlawing numerous synthetic drugs• Legislative and administrative drug control policy enhancements Performance Data Source: SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies, 2013-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, State Estimates of Substance Use
2. National Rank of Past Year Prescription Pain Reliever Abuse	50/51 2 nd lowest	38/51 13 th lowest	What Occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislative and administrative enhancements of Iowa's Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)• Public education via community activities, presentations, and media campaigns Performance Data Source: SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies, 2013-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, State Estimates of Substance Use

3. National Rank of Methamphetamine Use in the Past 30 Days	10/51	15/51	What Occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment of the Iowa Pseudoephedrine Control Act of 2005 significantly reducing the occurrence of meth labs in Iowa by 80% As authorized by legislation, ODCP implemented a statewide electronic pseudoephedrine sales tracking system Performance Data Source: SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies, 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, State Estimates of Substance Use
Service, Product or Activity: Drug Control Policy Guidance & Program Coordination			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of State Agencies Coordinated	90%	100%	What Occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased collaboration among state agencies to identify and refine drug control priorities A comprehensive and collaborative statewide drug control strategy was developed and implemented to coordinate efforts and maximize the utilization of resources between state, federal, and local agencies Data Source: ODCP reference: www.iowa.gov/odcp
2. Multi-Disciplinary Drug Endangered Children Response Teams	20	12	What Occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEC teams were maintained to integrate the criminal justice system, the medical community and DHS to protect children, hold parents accountable, and break the cycle of addiction and abuse State DEC Conference was held Coordinated with the Iowa National Guard, Department of Public Safety, Non-Profit organizations, and Iowa citizens Data Source: ODCP

3. Percent of Students Self-Reporting Current Other Drug Use	8%	12%	What Occurred: Current illegal drug use showed a slight increase from 10% in the 2012 survey – the target was 8 Data Source: 2014 Iowa Youth Survey
4. Percent of Students Self-Reporting Current Alcohol Use	21%	10%	What Occurred: Current alcohol use has declined 7% points from 17% in 2010 Data Source: 2014 Iowa Youth Survey
5. Percent of Students Self-Reporting Current Tobacco Use	12%	6%	What Occurred: Current tobacco use has declined 5% points from 11% in 2010 Data Source: 2014 Iowa Youth Survey
6. Number of Clandestine Methamphetamine Lab Incidents Statewide	300	165	What Occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of effective policy development and improve public safety's response to current and emerging needs Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Narcotics Enforcement
Core Function: Community Coordination and Development			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Iowa Counties Receiving Services from ODCP	75%	100%	What Occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved the ability of state and local government and private partners to enforce drug laws and provide substance abuse prevention and treatment services Performance Data Source: ODCP
Service, Product, or Activity: Drug Control Program Development & Evaluation			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Iowa Counties Served by ODCP Funded Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Forces	70%	64%	What Occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 drug task forces provided services in 63 Iowa counties to reduce the availability of illicit drugs

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 federal grant supported drug task forces supported 56 state and local enforcement positions <p>Performance Data Source: ODCP</p>
2. Percent of Drug Affected Offenders Completing ODCP Funded Substance Abuse Treatment	75%	82%	<p>What Occurred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of offenders receiving ODCP funded treatment successfully completed the programs The substance abuse treatment program and the State Training School reported a 100% successful discharge rate Secured federal grant to implement mental health/drug courts statewide <p>Performance Data Source: ODCP</p>
3. Percent of ODCP Funded Projects Monitored for Project Effectiveness and Financial Compliance	100%	100%	<p>What Occurred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODCP maintained adequate control procedures to ensure that public resources were used effectively ODCP's annual audit contained no comments or findings Electronic Grant Management System was implemented to aid in monitoring project results and financial compliance 100% of ODCP grants are managed through the electronic grant system <p>Performance Data Source: ODCP</p>



Resource Reallocation

ODCP did not reallocate any resources in FY2015.